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EXAMINER
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YIGDALL, MICHAEL J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2192

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/20/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/842,270	<b>Applicant(s)</b> GRIER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Michael J. Yigdal	<b>Art Unit</b> 2192	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 January 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Office action is responsive to Applicant's submission filed on January 5, 2007.

Claims 1-49 are pending.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant states that neither Hammond nor Saboff teaches or suggests "building an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with the application that requested the loading of the assembly, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest, the activation context being associated with the application in response to the application's request to load an assembly," and that neither Hammond nor Saboff teaches or suggests "consulting information in a manifest associated with the application, the manifest being stored separately from the application and any changes made to the manifest being implemented without having to recompile the manifest, the manifest being used to identify a particular version of the requested assembly in response to the building of the activation context," as recited in claim 1 (remarks, page 19).

However, the examiner respectfully submits that Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) and (c). Applicant's statement amounts to a general allegation that the claims "patentably define over the art of record" (remarks, page 19) without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. While Applicant reproduces the language of claim 1, as amended, and broadly states that the references

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do not teach or suggest the recited elements, Applicant does not specifically show how the amended language avoids the references. As set forth below, Hammond and/or Saboff teach or suggest the claimed subject matter. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-17, 19-22, 25-31, 42, 43, 45-47 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,470 to Hammond (art of record, "Hammond").

With respect to claim 1 (currently amended), Hammond discloses a computer-implemented method for allowing a software application to run using a specified version of one or more shared assemblies (see, for example, the abstract, and column 7, lines 58-65, which shows specifying versions of one or more shared DLLs or assemblies for use with an application), wherein the specified version of the one or more shared assemblies used in the application is not compiled in the executable files of the application (see, for example, column 1, lines 23-32, which shows that the DLLs or assemblies are not compiled within the application), the method comprising:

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(a) receiving a request from an application to load an assembly, the request not including assembly version data (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12, which shows receiving a request from an application to load a module or assembly that does not include version data), including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies located in a same directory (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57, which shows that a plurality of DLLs or assemblies are located in a same directory);

(b) building an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with the application that requested the loading of the assembly, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest, the activation context being associated with the application in response to the application's request to load an assembly (see, for example, column 8, lines 38-58, which shows building, in response to the request, a database or activation context associated with the application that maps the real names of modules or assemblies to particular versions of the modules or assemblies and distinguishes among them based on a version key, and column 7, lines 58-65, which shows that the version key specifies a particular version of the DLL or assembly and is indicated with rules, and see, for example, column 8, lines 23-37, which shows that the database or activation context is built based on rules, and column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the rules are specified in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application);

(c) consulting information in a manifest associated with the application, the manifest being stored separately from the application and any changes made to the manifest being implemented without having to recompile the manifest, the manifest being used to identify a

particular version of the requested assembly in response to the building of the activation context (see, for example, column 9, lines 1-40, which shows consulting rules, in response to building the database or activation context, to identify a particular version of the DLL or assembly, and column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the rules are specified in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application that is stored separately and not compiled); and

(d) providing the particular version of the assembly for use by the application (see, for example, column 5, lines 27-30, which shows providing the correct version of the DLL or assembly to the application).

With respect to claim 2 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the request corresponds to a request to load a privatized assembly (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34, which shows that the DLL or assembly may be located in the application's directory, i.e. the requested assembly may be privatized).

With respect to claim 3 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the request corresponds to a request to load a shared assembly (see, for example, column 5, lines 52-57, which shows that the DLL or assembly may be shared by many applications).

With respect to claim 4 (original), the rejection of claim 3 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the shared assembly is maintained in an assembly cache (see, for example, column 5, lines 52-57, which shows that the shared DLL or assembly is located in a designated directory, i.e. in an assembly cache).

With respect to claim 5 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein consulting information associated with the application to determine a particular version of the assembly includes searching for a mapping from a version independent name provided by the application to a version specific assembly (see, for example, column 9, lines 25-40, which shows searching for a mapping from the requested module name to a specific version of the DLL or assembly).

With respect to claim 6 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 5 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein no mapping from the version independent name to a version specific assembly is present, and wherein providing the particular version of the assembly for use by the application comprises providing a default version (see, for example, column 9, lines 7-10, which shows providing a default module or assembly when no mappings are present).

With respect to claim 7 (original), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein providing the particular version of the assembly comprises accessing a file corresponding to the assembly and loading the assembly into memory from the file (see, for example, column 1, lines 54-62, which shows accessing a file corresponding to the DLL or assembly and loading it into memory).

With respect to claim 8 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the information associated with the application includes a mapping between a version independent name provided by the application and a version specific file system path and filename of the particular version of the assembly,

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and wherein providing the particular version of the assembly comprises returning the path and filename to an assembly loading mechanism (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12, which shows returning the fully qualified path of the particular version of the module or assembly to the loading mechanism).

With respect to claim 9 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 8 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the application is stored as an application executable file in a folder, and wherein the version of the assembly is stored as another file in the same folder (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34, which shows that the application is stored as an executable file in a directory and the DLL or assembly may be located in the same directory).

With respect to claim 10 (original), the rejection of claim 8 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the filename corresponds to a file in an assembly cache (see, for example, column 6, lines 40-54, which shows that the fully qualified path corresponds to a file in a shared directory, i.e. in an assembly cache).

With respect to claim 11 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the information associated with the application is derived from application manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the information is derived from a configuration file or manifest associated with the application).



With respect to claim 12 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 11 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the information associated with the application is further derived from at least one assembly manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the information is derived from configuration files or manifests associated with the DLLs or assemblies).

With respect to claim 13 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the information associated with the application is constructed during a pre-execution initialization phase (see, for example, column 5, lines 19-25, which shows that the information may be constructed at any designated time, such as upon installation of the application, i.e. during an initialization phase prior to execution).

With respect to claim 14 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the information associated with the application is persisted into a non-volatile memory (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows storing or persisting the information in a file, i.e. in non-volatile memory).

With respect to claim 15 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 1 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the recited method (see, for example, column 5, lines 33-49, which shows applying software patches, i.e. computer-executable instructions, to an operating system inherently stored on a computer-readable storage medium).

With respect to claim 16 (currently amended), Hammond discloses a computer-implemented method for allowing a software application to run using a specified version of one or more shared assemblies (see, for example, the abstract, and column 7, lines 58-65, which shows specifying versions of one or more shared DLLs or assemblies for use with an application), wherein the specified version of the one or more shared assemblies used in the application is not compiled in the executable files of the application (see, for example, column 1, lines 23-32, which shows that the DLLs or assemblies are not compiled within the application), the method comprising:

(a) building an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with an application, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest, the activation context being associated with the application, the activation context identifying dependency information (see, for example, column 8, lines 38-58, which shows building a database or activation context associated with the application that identifies dependency information and maps the real names of modules or assemblies to particular versions of the modules or assemblies and distinguishes among them based on a version key, and column 7, lines 58-65, which shows that the version key specifies a particular version of the DLL or assembly and is indicated with rules, and see, for example, column 8, lines 23-37, which shows that the database or activation context is built based on rules, and column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the rules are specified in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application);

(b) interpreting the dependency information associated with the application, the dependency information identifying at least one particular version of an assembly (see, for example, column 9, lines 1-40, which shows interpreting dependency information associated with the application to identify a particular version of the DLL or assembly) including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies having at least some components located in a same directory (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57, which shows that a plurality of DLLs or assemblies are located in a same directory); and

(c) associating with the application at least one mapping based on the dependency information, each mapping relating a version independent assembly name that the application may provide to a version specific assembly identified in the dependency information (see, for example, column 9, lines 25-40, which shows associating with the application a mapping from the requested module name to a specific version of the DLL or assembly).

With respect to claim 17 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the dependency information is provided in an application manifest associated with the application (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the information is provided in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application).

With respect to claim 19 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein at least one mapping maps a version independent name to an assembly stored in a common folder with an application executable file that corresponds to the application (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34, which shows that

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the application is an executable file in a directory and the DLL or assembly may be commonly located in the same directory).

With respect to claim 20 (original), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein at least one mapping maps a version independent name to a shared assembly in an assembly cache (see, for example, column 6, lines 40-54, which shows mapping the requested name to a DLL or assembly located in a shared directory, i.e. in an assembly cache).

With respect to claim 21 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the dependency information provided by the application corresponds to an assembly having an assembly manifest associated therewith, and further comprising, interpreting the assembly manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the information is stored in configuration files or manifests associated with the DLLs or assemblies).

With respect to claim 22 (original), the rejection of claim 21 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the assembly manifest specifies that a particular version of an assembly be replaced with another version of that assembly (see, for example, column 8, lines 6-22, which shows replacing a version of a DLL or assembly with another specified version).

With respect to claim 25 (original), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the at least one mapping is maintained in an

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activation context, and further comprising, persisting the activation context (see, for example, column 8, lines 38-58, which shows that the activation context is persisted in a database).

With respect to claim 26 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 25 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein associating with the application the at least one mapping comprises retrieving a persisted activation context (see, for example, column 9, lines 25-32, which shows retrieving a persisted activation context).

With respect to claim 27 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 25 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein associating with the application the at least one mapping comprises constructing a new activation context (see, for example, column 9, lines 32-40, which shows constructing a new activation context).

With respect to claim 28 (original), the rejection of claim 27 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the new activation context is constructed upon determining that an activation context does not exist (see, for example, column 9, lines 32-40, which shows constructing the new activation context when one does not exist).

With respect to claim 29 (original), the rejection of claim 27 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the new activation context is constructed upon determining that an existing activation may not be not coherent with current policy (see, for example, column 9, lines 1-40, which shows constructing the new activation context when an existing activation is not coherent with current policy).

With respect to claim 30 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses running the application, receiving a request from the application to load an assembly, the request including data corresponding to a version independent name of the assembly and providing a particular version of the assembly for use by the application based on a mapping therefor (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12, which shows receiving a request from a running application to load a module or assembly, and column 5, lines 27-30, which shows providing the correct version of the DLL or assembly to the application).

With respect to claim 31 (previously presented), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions for performing the recited method (see, for example, column 5, lines 33-49, which shows applying software patches, i.e. computer-executable instructions, to an operating system inherently stored on a computer-readable storage medium).

With respect to claim 42 (currently amended), Hammond discloses a system in a computing environment (see, for example, the abstract), comprising:

(a) an initialization mechanism configured to interpret dependency data associated with an application, the dependency data corresponding to at least one assembly version on which the application depends (see, for example, column 5, lines 27-30, which shows an initialization mechanism, and column 7, line 51 to column 8, line 5, which shows interpreting rules or dependency information associated with an application to identify a particular version of a DLL or assembly on which the application depends), each assembly version corresponding to an assembly having version information associated therewith (see, for example, column 7, lines 31-

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35, which shows version information associated with the module or assembly) and contained in a directory structure among a plurality of assemblies (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57, which shows that a plurality of DLLs or assemblies are located in a same directory);

(b) an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with an application, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest, the activation context associated with the application and constructed by the initialization mechanism based on the dependency data, the activation context relating at least one version independent assembly identifier provided by the application to a version specific assembly (see, for example, column 8, lines 38-58, which shows constructing a database or activation context associated with the application that maps the real names of modules or assemblies to particular versions of the modules or assemblies and distinguishes among them based on a version key, and column 7, lines 58-65, which shows that the version key specifies a particular version of the DLL or assembly and is indicated with the rules or dependency data, and see, for example, column 8, lines 23-37, which shows that the database or activation context is constructed based on the rules or dependency data, and column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the rules or dependency data is specified in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application); and

(c) a version matching mechanism configured to access the activation context to relate a version independent request from the application to a version specific assembly (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12, which shows receiving a request from an application to load a module or assembly, and column 9, lines 1-40, which shows accessing the

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database or activation context to relate the requested DLL name with a specific version of the DLL or assembly).

With respect to claim 43 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the dependency data is included in the application manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18, which shows that the dependency data is stored in a configuration file or manifest associated with the application).

With respect to claim 45 (original), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the initialization mechanism persists the activation context (see, for example, column 8, lines 38-58, which shows that the activation context is persisted in a database).

With respect to claim 46 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses an assembly loading mechanism configured to communicate with the application and the version matching mechanism to load the version specific assembly upon a request by the application to load a requested assembly, wherein the request does not include version specific data (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12, which shows loading the correct version of the module or assembly upon a request from an application that does not include version data).

With respect to claim 47 (original), the rejection of claim 46 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses the limitation wherein the assembly loading mechanism loads the version specific assembly from an assembly cache (see, for example, column 5, lines 52-57,



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which shows that the DLL or assembly is located in a shared directory, i.e. in an assembly cache).

With respect to claim 49 (original), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and Hammond further discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable modules configured to implement the recited system (see, for example, column 5, lines 33-49, which shows applying software patches, i.e. computer-executable modules, to an operating system inherently stored on a computer-readable medium).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 18, 24 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hammond, as applied to claims 17, 16 and 42 above, respectively.

With respect to claim 18 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 17 is incorporated, and although Hammond discloses a common directory storing both the DLLs or assemblies and the executable file of the application (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34), Hammond is silent as to the location of the configuration file or manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18). Accordingly, Hammond does not expressly disclose the limitation wherein the application

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manifest is associated with the application by being stored in a common folder with an application executable file that corresponds to the application.

However, is well known in the art that configuration files or manifests and other application files may be stored in the same directory as the executable file. The advantage of such an arrangement is that the operating system may find the files using the predetermined search order (see, for example, Hammond, column 5, lines 30-34).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to store the configuration file or application manifest taught by Hammond in a common folder along with the application executable file that corresponds to the executable code, so that the operating system may successfully find the file.

With respect to claim 24 (currently amended), the rejection of claim 16 is incorporated, and although Hammond discloses interpreting dependency information (see, for example, column 9, lines 1-40) in response to a request from a running application to load a module or assembly (see, for example, column 5, line 58 to column 6, line 12), Hammond does not expressly disclose the limitation wherein the dependency information is interpreted in response to receiving a request to execute the application.

However, Hammond further discloses that the modules or assemblies are dynamic-link libraries, which are loaded and linked at run time, i.e. when the executable code is executed (see, for example, column 1, lines 23-32). It is well known in the art that DLLs or other assemblies may be required immediately upon execution of an application.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the interpretation shown by Hammond in response to receiving a

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request to execute the executable code, because that request may require a particular version of a DLL or assembly.

With respect to claim 44 (original), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and although Hammond discloses storing the dependency data in a configuration file or manifest (see, for example, column 5, lines 7-18), Hammond does not expressly disclose the limitation wherein the dependency data is included in an XML file.

However, it is well known in the art that XML is a flexible, standard markup language for structuring and organizing data.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to format the configuration file taught by Hammond as an XML file, for the purpose of structuring the dependency data using a standard language.

7. Claims 23 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hammond, as applied to claims 21 and 42 above, respectively, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,185,734 to Saboff et al. (art of record, "Saboff").

With respect to claim 23 (original), the rejection of claim 21 is incorporated, and although Hammond discloses dependency information for an executable application (see, for example, column 7, line 51 to column 8, line 5), Hammond does not expressly disclose the limitation wherein the assembly manifest specifies at least one particular version of another assembly on which the assembly having an assembly manifest is dependent.

However, Saboff discloses a registry structure for managing versions of software components (see, for example, the abstract, and FIGS. 5 and 6), wherein the registry specifies the

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assemblies upon which a first assembly is dependent (see, for example, column 7, line 61 to column 8, line 14). The dependency information specifies the files that are required by a library or assembly (see, for example, column 7, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the assembly manifest of Hammond with the additional dependency information taught by Saboff, for the purpose of specifying the files required by a particular version of an assembly.

With respect to claim 48 (original), the rejection of claim 42 is incorporated, and although Hammond discloses dependency information for an executable application (see, for example, column 7, line 51 to column 8, line 5) and adding such information to an activation context (see, for example, column 8, lines 23-58), Hammond does not expressly disclose the limitation wherein the dependency data identifies an assembly that has assembly dependency data associated therewith, the assembly dependency data corresponding to at least one other assembly version on which the assembly depends.

However, Saboff discloses a registry structure for managing versions of software components (see, for example, the title and abstract, and FIGS. 5 and 6), wherein the registry specifies the assemblies upon which a first assembly is dependent (see, for example, column 7, line 61 to column 8, line 14). The dependency information specifies the files that are required by a library or assembly (see, for example, column 7, lines 61-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to extend the assembly manifest of Hammond with the additional dependency

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information taught by Saboff, for the purpose of specifying the files required by a particular version of an assembly.

8. Claims 32-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saboff in view of Hammond.

With respect to claim 32 (currently amended), Saboff discloses a computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon a data structure (see, for example, the abstract, and FIGS. 5 and 6), comprising:

(a) a first data store operable to store a first set of data comprising a name of an assembly (see, for example, service 509 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 11-18, which shows storing an abstract or global name of a library or assembly).

Saboff does not expressly disclose that the first data store is operable to store a first set of data comprising a name of an assembly including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies located in a same directory.

However, it is well known in the art that a plurality of assemblies may be located in a same directory. In fact, Hammond expressly discloses a plurality of DLLs or assemblies located in a same directory (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the first data store in Saboff is operable to store a first set of data comprising a name of an assembly including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies located in a same directory.

Saboff in view of Hammond further discloses:

(b) a second data store operable to store a second set of data comprising a version of the assembly (see, for example, version 513 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 53-55, which shows storing a version number);

(c) a third data store operable to store a third set of data comprising at least one item of the assembly (see, for example, state 510 and type 511 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 19-39, which shows storing items of the library or assembly); and

(d) a fourth data store operable to store a fourth set of data comprising binding path data to each item in the third set of data (see, for example, path 507 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 5-7, which shows storing binding path data);

(e) wherein each data store is operable to provide information to an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with an application, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest when the application is executed (see, for example, FIG. 4, which shows a manifest associated with an application that specifies a group and process ID, and column 5, lines 22-44, which shows providing information to an activation context based on the manifest that maps the global name of a library or assembly to a particular version thereof and distinguishes among versions of the library or assembly when the application is executed, and see, for example, column 5, lines 45-59, which further shows that the manifest associated with the application indicates a particular version of the library or assembly).

With respect to claim 33 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses the limitation wherein the binding path data comprises a location of a dynamic

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link library (see, for example, column 9, lines 53-55, which shows the location of a file, and lines 33-39, which shows that the file may correspond to a library, i.e. to a dynamic-link library).

With respect to claim 34 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses the limitation wherein the binding path data comprises an object class identifier (see, for example, identifier 506 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 1-4, which shows a unique identifier that may serve as an object class identifier).

With respect to claim 35 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses the limitation wherein the binding path data comprises a programmatic identifier (see, for example, identifier 506 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 1-4, which shows a unique identifier that may serve as a programmatic identifier).

With respect to claim 36 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses a fifth set of data comprising data corresponding to at least one dependency on an assembly (see, for example, dependencies 504 in FIG. 6, and column 8, lines 57-59, which shows data corresponding to dependencies).

With respect to claim 37 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses a fifth set of data comprising data corresponding to a Windows® class (see, for example, extensions 505 in FIG. 6, and column 8, lines 60-67, which shows data corresponding to the capabilities provided by a service, for example such as a Windows® class).

With respect to claim 38 (original), the rejection of claim 32 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses a fifth set of data comprising data corresponding to a global name (see, for

example, column 9, lines 11-18, which shows that the service name is an abstract or global name).

With respect to claim 39 (currently amended), Saboff discloses a computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon a data structure (see, for example, the abstract, and FIGS. 5 and 6), comprising:

(a) a first data store operable to store a first set of data comprising a version independent name of an assembly (see, for example, service 509 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 11-18, which shows storing an abstract, version-independent name of a library or assembly).

Saboff does not expressly disclose that the first data store is operable to store a first set of data comprising a version independent name of an assembly including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies located in a same directory.

However, it is well known in the art that a plurality of assemblies may be located in a same directory. In fact, Hammond expressly discloses a plurality of DLLs or assemblies located in a same directory (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the first data store in Saboff is operable to store a first set of data comprising a version independent name of an assembly including when the assembly is among a plurality of assemblies located in a same directory.

Saboff in view of Hammond further discloses:

(b) a second data store operable to store a second set of data comprising a filename path to a specific version of the assembly (see, for example, path 507 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 5-7, which shows storing the path to the file for a specific version of the library or assembly);



(c) wherein the second set of data is associated with the first set of data such that a reference to the version independent name in the first set of data is mapped to the specific version of the assembly via the second set of data (see, for example, service 509 and path 507 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 5-7 and 11-18, which shows such an association); and

(d) wherein each data store is operable to provide information to an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with an application, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest when the application is executed (see, for example, FIG. 4, which shows a manifest associated with an application that specifies a group and process ID, and column 5, lines 22-44, which shows providing information to an activation context based on the manifest that maps the global name of a library or assembly to a particular version thereof and distinguishes among versions of the library or assembly when the application is executed, and see, for example, column 5, lines 45-59, which further shows that the manifest associated with the application indicates a particular version of the library or assembly).

With respect to claim 40 (original), the rejection of claim 39 is incorporated, and Saboff further discloses a third set of data comprising a version independent object class name (see, for example, column 9, lines 11-18, which shows an abstract name that may serve as an object class name), a fourth set of data comprising an assembly name corresponding to a file that contains an object class that corresponds to the object class name in the third set of data (see, for example, column 9, lines 5-7, which shows a path to a file), and a fifth set of data comprising a version

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specific name that corresponds to the third set of data (see, for example, version 513 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 53-55).

With respect to claim 41 (currently amended), Saboff discloses a computer-readable storage medium having stored thereon a data structure (see, for example, the abstract, and FIGS. 5 and 6), comprising:

(a) a first data store operable to store a first set of data comprising a version independent object class name (see, for example, service 509 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 11-18, which shows an abstract name that may serve as an object class name);

(b) a second data store operable to store a second set of data comprising an assembly name corresponding to a file that contains an object class that corresponds to the object class name in the first set of data (see, for example, path 507 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 5-7, which shows a path to a file).

Saboff does not expressly disclose that the second data store is operable to store a second set of data comprising an assembly name corresponding to a file that contains an object class that corresponds to the object class, including when the file is among a plurality of files located in a same directory.

However, it is well known in the art that a plurality of files may be located in a same directory. In fact, Hammond expressly discloses a plurality of DLLs or files located in a same directory (see, for example, column 5, lines 30-34 and 54-57).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the second data store in Saboff is operable to store a second set of data comprising an assembly name corresponding to a file that contains an object class that

corresponds to the object class, including when the file is among a plurality of files located in a same directory.

Saboff in view of Hammond further discloses:

(c) a third data store operable to store a third set of data comprising a version specific name that corresponds to the first set of data such that a reference to the version independent name in the first set of data is mapped to the specific version of the object class (see, for example, version 513 in FIG. 6, and column 9, lines 53-55);

(d) wherein each data store is operable to provide information to an activation context based on a manifest, the manifest being associated with an application, wherein the activation context maps global, version independent names to a particular version of an assembly, and distinguishes between versions of assemblies based on the version indicated by the manifest when the application is executed (see, for example, FIG. 4, which shows a manifest associated with an application that specifies a group and process ID, and column 5, lines 22-44, which shows providing information to an activation context based on the manifest that maps the global name of a library or assembly to a particular version thereof and distinguishes among versions of the library or assembly when the application is executed, and see, for example, column 5, lines 45-59, which further shows that the manifest associated with the application indicates a particular version of the library or assembly).

### ***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael J. Yigdall whose telephone number is (571) 272-3707. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on (571) 272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


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/MY

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Art Unit 2192

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